

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

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NO. 231.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—lf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

ROAD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PAINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
John Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belward J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.

2d Dist.—R. T. Peirce, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*Note—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Sec'y of State.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863—ly.

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THOS. J. BRYANT.

August 12, 1863—3m.

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On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.

Oct. 30, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Supt.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

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SILKS & DRESS GOODS

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We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

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We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,

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WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS

MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

RICH PLAID SHAWLS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

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FOR THE TRADE.

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BALMORAL SKIRTS,

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L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

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AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

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TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,

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LACE SLEEVES,

LACE NETS,

EDGINGS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76

2. Real estate unincumbered, 130,660 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth, 685,400 00

4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 78,042 00

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the ratio of interest thereon, 46,000 00

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 46,000 00

7. All other securities, 49,353 23

Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

Prayer by Rev. S. L. ROBERTSON, of the Methodist church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

ENROLLED BILLS.

Mr. COOK, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills correctly enrolled, which were signed by the Speaker.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SAMPSON—Judiciary—A bill to establish the 15th Judicial District of Kentucky: ordered to be printed, and referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FISK—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend an act regulating the weight of coal: ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. CLEVELAND—select committee—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Bracken county: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, to-wit:

Mr. FIELD—To provide for transcribing and legalizing certain records of the Bullitt county court.

Mr. COOK—To amend an act entitled, no act to regulate the management of the Madison Fork of the Wilderness turnpike road.

Mr. ALEXANDER—To amend section 11 of chapter 34, of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. J. J. LANDRAM—To furnish a bounty to volunteers for the Federal service in this Commonwealth.

Mr. ALEXANDER—To repeal the law authorizing judges of the circuit courts to suspend their courts.

Mr. BUSH—To amend section 15, chapter 23, of the Revised Statutes, concerning restitution of stolen property, &c.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. C.

Was received, announcing the passage of certain bills and resolutions, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company: passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. John S. Hays, of the Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. J. E. BELL, BENJON, HANSON, POWELL, and DAVIS.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Was received, announcing the passage of sundry bills and one resolution.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. DELLAVEN—Ways and Means—Resolution for the benefit of W. T. Samuels and J. H. Johnson, late clerks of the House and Senate: passed.

Mr. CHANDLER—Internal Improvement—An act to incorporate the Fleming and Upper Fork Springs turnpike road company: passed.

Mr. HAWKINS—Military Affairs—Moved to add Mr. GEO. T. WOOD to the committee on Military Affairs: adopted.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS—Corporate Institutions—To incorporate the Lancaster cemetery company: passed.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. W. CAMPBELL—An act entitled an act to create a soldier's relief fund in Nicholas county: passed.

On motion of Mr. HAWKINS—The resolution in reference to Geo. T. L. Crittenden offered yesterday by himself, was taken up and unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the propriety of raising a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those Kentuckians who have fallen, and may hereafter fall, in the defense of the Nation in the existing war, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SAYERS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That when both Houses adjourn on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., they adjourn to meet on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1864.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

The following leaves to bring in bills were granted and appropriately referred, to-wit:

Mr. BRAMLETTE—For the benefit of Young E. Hurt, sheriff of Adair county.

Mr. GATEWOOD—To amend an act entitled an act to amend section 11, article 5, chapter 35, of Revised Statutes.

Same—To amend section 647, subdivision 3, article 2, chapter 3, of Civil Code of Practice, entitled Evidence.

Mr. BELL—For the purpose of more correctly enrolling the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Mr. PEPPER—For the benefit of certain citizens of Augusta, Bracken county.

Same—To amend the road law of Bracken county.

Mr. BOLIN—Benefit of Isaac Popinwell, of Russell county.

Mr. CURTIS—To provide for taking proof in claims for property destroyed by troops.

Mr. DULIN—To amend chapter 28, Revised Statutes, article 10, entitled embezzlement.

Same—To amend chapter 23, article 9, Revised Statutes.

Mr. CARLILE—Benefit of B. E. Court, sheriff of Green county.

Same—Benefit of A. A. Cox, of Green county.

Mr. KINNEY—To amend article 3, chapter 1, title 9, of the Code of Practice in criminal cases.

Same—To amend article 5, chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. T. R. TAYLOR—For the benefit of S. B. Pell, sheriff of Hancock county.

Mr. POWELL—For the benefit of wives and children of deceased State Guard officers and soldiers of this Commonwealth.

Same—Authorizing the Governor to raise a State fund for the purpose of paying officers and soldiers of State Guard.

Mr. WOOD—For the benefit of W. D. Black, late sheriff of Hart county.

Mr. DAVIS—To regulate the law in regard to tolls on the Wilderness turnpike road.

Mr. LINLEY—For the benefit of the sheriff of Livingston county.

Mr. NEALE—To amend chapter 75, section 5, Revised Statutes.

Same—For the benefit of the heirs of Stephen Walker, deceased of Madison.

Same—Authorizing assessors of tax to appoint time and place for the payment of taxes.

Mr. SANDIDGE—For the benefit of B. B. Vaughn, late sheriff of Cumberland county.

Mr. HANKS—To enable the Morgan county court to build a court house.

Same—For the benefit of the securities of the late sheriff of Wolfe county.

Mr. BIRCHETT—Legalizing the election in McCracken county, in August, 1863.

Mr. WILSON—Benefit of M. Mullins, of Pendleton county.

Mr. McLOED—Requiring all public documents sent to constituents, to be franked at the expense of the State.

Same—To amend section 719 and 720, Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. SPURR—Benefit of Isaac Stephens, of Fayette county.

Mr. RAY—Benefit of W. M. Samuels, sheriff of Hickman county.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the President of the Board of the State Agricultural Society, in relation to an agricultural college: ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act for the benefit of Kenton county: passed.

An act for the benefit of the clerk of the Barren county court: passed.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The House then took up a resolution from the Senate in reference to the election of a United States Senator.

Before action the House adjourned.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

The report of the state of the finances, the Secretary of the Treasury has much satisfaction in being able to say in general that the operations of the Department have been attended, during the last fiscal year, by a greater measure of success than he ventured to anticipate at the beginning. Notwithstanding the aid afforded by the additional issue of United States notes under the joint resolution of January, the Secretary had found it impossible to prevent the gradual increase, during the session of Congress, in the amount of unpaid requisitions. Those which were manifested at the beginning of the session were indeed discharged, and large sums were applied to new demands or current disbursements remaining necessary, notwithstanding all efforts to prevent it, until it reached, at the close of the session, the sum of \$72,171,189. The loan act and the national banking act were followed by an immediate revival of the public credit.

Success quite beyond anticipation crowned the efforts of the Secretary in distributing the \$20 loan in all parts of the country, as well as every other measure adopted by him for replenishing the Treasury. The result was, that, within two months after the adjournment of Congress, the whole mass of suspended requisitions had been paid, all current demands promptly settled, and full provision made for the pay of the army and navy during the remainder of the fiscal year.

No embarrassments attended the administration of the finance, except those which are inseparable from the vast expenditures. Notwithstanding these expenditures, it is gratifying to be able to state that, during the last year the total disbursements did not greatly exceed, while the increase of the public debt did not equal, the estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary at the last session.

Thus, while it was then estimated that the public debt on the 30th of June, 1863, would reach the sum of \$1,122,297,493, its actual amount on that day was \$1,098,793,181; and while the disbursements for the year were estimated at \$933,346,321, the real total was \$714,709,955. While the receipts from other ordinary sources of revenue thus closely correspond with the estimates, or largely exceed them, the receipts from internal revenue have alone disappointed my expectation. Experience has demonstrated its error. The estimate was \$85,150,303, while the actual receipts were \$57,640,757. A part of the deficiency may be attributed to the imperfect execution of the law, and part to the change made in it by Congress after the estimate was made, but it is not probable, as neither cause operated to reduce the receipts that the revenue from this source would have exceeded half the estimated amount, it is clear that the law, unless materially altered, will not produce the revenue expected from it.

The following is the Secretary's estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next year: Estimated balance to June 1st, 1864, \$5,836,539, from customs \$70,000,000, from internal revenue \$125,000,000, from loans \$1,000,000, from miscellaneous source \$5,000,000, making an estimated aggregate of receipts of \$206,836,539. He estimates the real expenditures for the year at \$751,815,558, from which deduct the estimated receipts, \$206,836,539, leaving to be provided by loan \$544,978,543. The sum to be provided represents the increase of debt during the year, and assumes, therefore, the correctness of the estimates which put the debt to July 1, 1861, at \$168,695,641. It will result from these estimates that the whole debt will have reached, on the 30th of June, 1865, the sum of \$2,231,935,180.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends an increase of the tax on bank note circulation to 22.5 per cent; an increase of the duty on distilled spirits to sixty cents per gallon; on tobacco to twenty cents per pound on leaf, and from five to twelve cents, according to quality, on manufactured tobacco; ten cents per gallon on crude petroleum; two cents per pound on cotton; the repeal of the tobacco and petroleum drawbacks, and other changes of the internal laws to augment the receipts.

The enactment of such laws will secure an increase of the internal revenue to the amount originally estimated of \$150,000,000 a year, required by the strongest considerations of public policy. Hitherto the expenses of the war have been delayed by loans to an extent which nothing but the expectation of its speedy termination could fully warrant. It will not escape observation that the average rate of interest is now increasing, and it is obvious that it must continue to increase with the increase of the proportion of the interest-bearing to the non interest-bearing debt; as the amount of the latter, consisting of United States notes and fractional currency, cannot be materially augmented without evil consequences, of the most serious character, the rate of interest

most increase with the debt, and approach continually the highest average, that must be greater or less in proportion to the duration and cost of the war.

To subscription for the remaining \$520, and deposits for the temporary loans, therefore, must be directed all reasonable expectation of means for the service of the current year, except from negotiations under the act of the last session. The sums to be looked for from these two sources have already been stated, and amount to \$126,059,600. If this aggregate be deducted from the amount to be provided by loans for the last seven months of the current year, already shown to be \$352,226,539, there will remain the sum of \$226,166,939 to be provided by negotiation under act of last session, and, under some like act, must be provided in like manner. If the continuance of the war shall make it necessary, the sum of \$344,978,548 is estimated as likely to be required from the loans for the fiscal year 1865. The act of last session authorized the loans supposed to be required for the fiscal years 1863 and 1864, and of the amount required for the service of these two years to the 1st of December, now current, of \$150,000,000 in United States notes and \$50,000,000 by a loan for two years five per cent Treasury notes, have already been provided under that legislation.

The act is so well conceived and expressed, that little other legislation for the loans of 1864 and 1865 will be required than the application to those years of its leading provisions. It will doubtless be thought expedient this session to authorize the borrowing, in some form, of \$300,000,000 for the current and \$500,000,000 for the next fiscal year. Indeed, the only modifications of the act necessary to adapt it to the requirements of the current and coming year seem to be just to ascertain, from time to time, the amounts destroyed or lost, and to replace them by new issues.

In a former report, the Secretary placed the limit to which the loan in the form of certificates of indebtedness could be carried at \$100,000,000. Experience has shown that its natural limit is about that sum. On the first day the amount of these certificates was \$45,729,000, and it would be unsafe, therefore, to rely on any substantial increase of loan in that form. The amount prescribed by law for the issue of United States notes has been reached, and the Secretary thinks it clearly inexpedient to increase the amount, sufficient circulation having been already provided. The Government must now borrow like any other employer, temporarily requiring more than the income will supply, and rely for the credit which will secure advantageous loans upon good faith, industrial activity, accumulated, though not immediately available capital, satisfactory provision for punctual payment of accruing interest, and ultimate reimbursement of principal.

Second, The repeal of the existing limitation of the deposit loan to \$100,000,000, and the substitution of a provision for a reserve equal in amount to half the deposit? Third, The permission of negotiation of loans redeemable at pleasure after a time fixed, not more remote than forty years, and the omission, perhaps, of the clause taxing circulation and deposits as being more appropriate to an interval revenue bill. It is hoped the other provisions of the last may be retained in the new loan act.

Under such legislation, the Secretary entertains little doubt of being able to obtain whatever funds will be needed through loans at reasonable rates of interest for bonds or Treasury notes. For a want of this confidence, however, he relies much on the support to be given to the public credit by the national banking system and by nationalization of the currency. There is, as he thinks, no possibility of a permanently successful administration of the finances under circumstances involving the creation of large debts, unless loans can be effected on a medium of general and equal credit throughout the country, and not liable to variation in quantity or value, except under the operation of national legislation and the general laws of trade.

The Secretary asks the special attention of Congress to the proposition of a uniform rate of interest, and the repeal of the section which connects the issues of the national currency in any degree with State banks. The Secretary also recommends that a provision to be made by law, for the deposit with the national banks, and also with the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer at such rates of interest and for such periods of time as the Secretary may prescribe, of moneys paid into or invested under the orders of the Judicial Courts.

It is not impossible that many millions would be placed in the Treasury at moderate rates of interest. The Secretary refers to Congress the question whether the duty on national currency and the deposits of national banking associations shall correspond with the duties.

On other circulation and deposits he thinks, for the present at least, some discrimination in favor of the national association may be properly admitted, in consideration of the indispensable importance of a national currency not adapted only, like United States notes, to temporary exchange, but permanent in its very nature, and quite equal to all demands of business, and capable, at no distant period, of being made equal to and convertible into coin, and therefore its real representative and equivalent.

Southern News.

THE REPORT WAS BROUGHT LAST NIGHT, by persons direct from Orange Courthouse, that Mosely had captured a Yankee wagon train near Culpeper Courthouse. Among some twenty prisoners taken by him at the same time, were three young men who represented themselves as Meade's clerks.

THE PETITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL BRAGG.

The Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian says: The memorial to the President (which was only not presented to him because he arrived at Chattanooga, and personal conference with the officers made it unnecessary) was signed by two lieutenant generals, two major generals, two brigadier generals, and one colonel commanding a brigade. The distrust of General Bragg was then generally prevalent. Whether it was well founded or not, and whether any of the officers then entertaining it have seen fit to change their minds or not, we do not pretend to say.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, November 30.]

A PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATOR IN THE LIBBY.

Major White, who attempted to escape from prison on Tuesday, it appears, is a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, instead of the United States Senate. He is a strong Lincolnite, and a particular friend of Gov. Curtin. The latter, it is understood, says he must be had in the Pennsylvania Legislature, if it costs fifty Confederate officers to buy him back. Upon being returned to prison Tuesday night, he was placed in

close confinement, but on yesterday was released by special order of General Winder, and permitted to range his old quarters.

UNDER ARREST.

Gen. A. P. Hill is said to be under arrest for disobedience of orders, whereby Meade's army was enabled to make its escape when its capture seemed a matter of absolute certainty. Gen. Hill is said to have been four hours behind time.—[Petersburg Express.]

Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of the members of the Legislature, and the counties from which they come, viz:

SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.

2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.

3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.

4th District—N. R. Black, Union.

5th District—W. M. Gardner, Union.

6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.

7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.

8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.

9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.

10th District—W. H. Field, Union.

11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.

12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.

13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.

14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.

15th District—C. T. Worthington, Union.

16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.

17th District—M. P. Boster, Union.

18th District—Geo. C. Rife, Union.

19th District—Ben. Spaulding, Union.

20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.

21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.

22d District—Asa P. Grover, No-men-or-money.

23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.

24th District—John F. Frank, Union.

25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.

26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.

27th District—Jas. F. Robinson, Union.

28th District—John A. Prall, Union.

29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.

30th District—Wm. S. Boats, Union.

31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.

32d District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.

33d District—John Power, Union.

34th District—Thos. T. Gardner, Union.

35th District—Harrison Cockrell, Union.

36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.

37th District—Gilson Mallory, Union.

38th District—W. H. Granger, Union.

Senators marked thus (*) held over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Allen—J. T. Bramlette, Union.

Allen—John J. Gatewood, Union.

Anderson—John L. McGinnis, Union.

Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.

Bath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.

Bowen—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.

Burton—Richard H. Hanson, Union.

Byrd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.

Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, Union.

Barren—W. W. Walling, Union.

Bracken—Wm. A. Pepper, Union.

Breathitt and Magoffin—T. P. Cardwell, Union.

Brookridge—Alf. Allen, Union.

Bullitt—Wm. R. Thompson, Union.

Butler and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.

Caldwell—Francis Gardner, Union.

Calhoun—Dr. John Whitel, Union.

Campbell—Cyrus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorn, Union.

Carroll—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.

Carter and Rowan—Sebastian Elliott, Union.

Cassidy and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.

Christie—E. A. Brown, Union.

City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.

Clarke—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.

Cly and Gentry—A. J. Herd, Union.

Crittenden—J. L. Hill, Union.

Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge, Union.

Davies—John S. McFarland, Union.

Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.

Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

The Abolition idea of reconstruction, put forward by Charles Sumner, admits too much for the Union men of this country, who have opposed the principles of secession, ever to accept it. It admits the destruction of the Union—it admits that a lawless combination can, at any time, if strong enough to inaugurate a rebellion, break up this Union—destroy the whole theory upon which this Government is based, and overturn State Governments. It admits the whole claim of secession, except its actual success.

The loyal portion of the people of the United States, do not, and never will, believe in the right of any State or States, or combination of individuals, to dissolve this Union—never will admit that any people, or part of the people of any State, can take a State out of the Union.

If Sumner's plan of reconstruction prevails, it acknowledges the accomplishment of a revolution, and the only safety there would be, lies in the fact that, in the winding up, the successful party—in this instance the loyal people—have a controlling influence in the formation of the new system. It not only does this, but in order to create an apparent necessity for a resort to such a plan, must first destroy the Government by ignoring its fundamental principles—make a wreck of all the landmarks established by our fathers—in order to open the way for the new system.

By reference to congressional debates, we find that in the years 1853-4-5, the leading Abolition statesmen in Congress Sumner, Wade, Wilson, and others stood side by side with the Jeff Davis party in the advocacy and vindication of the wisdom and policy of the resolutions of 1853-9, as recognizing the doctrine of States' Rights. In some of these debates, these gentlemen claimed, among other things, the right of the State, and, in some instances, its duty, to resist the Federal Government.

Apparently wide apart, these extremes meet very often. And if this doctrine of reconstruction prevails and is accomplished, the rebel leaders can, with some plausibility, claim, that, though they lost the spoils of their treason, they, at least succeeded in breaking up what they, in their infamous plottings, styled this "accursed Union."

The doctrine of reconstruction is predicated upon the idea that our Union is dissolved—our Government broken and destroyed. The loyal people of the Union believe that the Government is complete—not broken—not destroyed, and by the blessing of God, it will be preserved.

"No reconstruction is necessary," said Governor Bramlette in his inaugural address, and in this sentiment all conservative men agree.

With equal clearness does the Governor strike at the mischievous doctrine of reconstruction, in his recent message.

Upon this subject, among other things, he holds the following language:

Southern ambition strikes at the national sovereignty of the people, and Northern fanaticism at the sovereignty which, by national fiat is reserved to them within the States. Each would form a new and different government. The truly loyal man is struggling to maintain a government—not to make one. The government we have is better than any which has ever preceded it, and superior to any suggested by revolutionists. The secessionists, who would destroy the government by force, and the fanatic who would destroy by innovation, are alike the enemies of our government. The soldier who bares his bosom to the storm of war, does so under the conviction that he fights to maintain the government which blessed his fathers and sheltered his youth. The rebel fights to break up the government. The purpose of the fanatic is the same as the rebel—to make a new, a different government than the one for which our fathers toiled and bled, and to maintain which our own brave sons now offer up their lives a willing and glorious sacrifice. Each is the common enemy of those who adhere to the Constitutional Union, formed by the wise men of the revolution.

General Thomas L. Crittenden.

The preamble and resolution offered in the House, on the 10th instant, by Col. P. B. Hawkins, requesting the President to grant a court for the investigation of the military conduct of Major General Crittenden, we hope will be adopted. The terms in which the preamble speaks of the character and brilliant services of General C. are eminently just, and are but a truthful expression of the feelings of the people of Kentucky, who have watched, with a just pride, his successful career. Col. Hawkins, who offered the resolution, is a soldier—one of the most accomplished officers that has represented Kentucky in this war—has had abundant opportunity for observation, in the camp and upon the battle field, and he does but simple justice in the noble tribute which he pays to an old companion in arms. In fit terms he places Thomas L. Crittenden prominent among the list of our living worthies:

"His unshadowed patriotism, his modesty, and his courage have been signalized from the beginning of this rebellion; while his fitness for military command, and his dauntless courage were conspicuous and eminently recognized at Shiloh, Stone River, and many other battle-fields."

We hope the resolution will pass, and that the President will yield to what we believe to be the wish of all the people of the State, by affording an opportunity to vindicate the name of this meritorious officer from the cruel imputations which have been made against him.

ASSEMBLY HOUSE.—The first of a series of Assembly Days will take place at Capital Hotel, on Friday evening, 18th inst.

The following, from the sharpest correspondent at Washington, gives some idea of the manner in which the President's Message was received at Washington. It does not endorse Sumner's doctrine of reconstruction, nor does it give any encouragement to the conservative wing. The plan is *sui generis*.

We waive for the present, and until we receive an official copy, any expression of opinion, beyond the expression of our regret that Mr. Lincoln did not see proper to indicate some policy upon which Conservative men every where could have cheerfully united.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first reception of the President's Message was quite favorable. As they began to scan it more closely the radical wing of the Administration party became more cautious in their praise.

It is regarded as decidedly settling Montgomery Blair's claim to have spoken for the President in his Rockville speech. Nevertheless Blair is said to express satisfaction with it.

It does not endorse Sumner's views on reconstruction, yet, the friends of the latter, claim that it substantially includes and embodies them.

The pivotal point of the whole Message is the idea that absolute complete emancipation, will at length be the basis of reconstruction. The proclamation is, in itself, supposed to be of little avail without important Congressional legislation. If Congress takes up the question at all, therefore, the subject of reconstruction must form a large element in this winter's debates, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to stave it off. It is now seen, while Secretary Chase's Missouri Hall speech did not exactly indicate Mr. Lincoln's views, it came nearer to foreshadowing his policy than any other utterance either from a member of the Cabinet or others. Mr. Lincoln's friends claim that the Message will prove one of the most popular State papers ever penned. The Democrats, on the other hand, call it a cunning trap, smacking rather of the attorney than the statesman, and deny that it originated with him besides. The intense radicals express something of the same opinion, in saying that it owes its apparent popularity to its avoidance of the points on which he knew anything he would say would arouse differences among his supporters.

It gives us pleasure at all times to notice, in complimentary terms, the prompt discharge of duty by public officers. We have heretofore noticed the fact of the payment in full of the public revenue by the Sheriff of several counties, and we now have the pleasure of adding to the list of prompt and faithful officers, the name of A. Q. Baker, Sheriff of Boone county, who has settled in full with the Auditor, the revenue of his county for the year 1863, amounting to \$13,025. We understand that Mr. Baker is an uncompromising Union man, and he is certainly one of the best officers the county of Boone has ever had.

CONFEDERATE STARVATION.—We find an evidence of starvation at Richmond which shows the deplorable state of things in rebellion. The rebels have forgotten the first principles of cookery. The Richmond Wing of a recent date, while glorifying the escape of John Morgan, urges the Confederates to put Burnside in a penitentiary cell, to shave his head, and to inflict upon him every possible indignity, in revenge for the treatment given to John Morgan. That immortal treatise on cookery known as the work of Mrs. Glass, says that the first step necessary to cooking a hare is to catch him, and that great elementary truth has passed away from the starved memories of the rebels.

[Louisville Journal.]

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN'S MEN FROM CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO.—We have heretofore noticed the escape of forty of the Morgan prisoners from Camp Douglas, Chicago. We have the following particulars of their escape and the subsequent arrest of most of them.

The means of their escape was traced to the northeast corner of a small room in the barracks No. 3. The room is about eight feet square, and contains a cooking stove, bunk, &c. The bunk was covered with straw, and was elevated about one foot from the floor. The straw had been thrown back, and two or three of the boards removed from the bottom of the bunk—which gave them access to the floor, through which they cut an opening sufficiently large to allow them to commence operations in the ground. A hole from four to six feet in depth was then dug, which was large enough in circumference to allow a man to work with ease.

From this excavation the prisoners constructed a tunnel four feet below the surface of the ground, and so large that they could pass along its extent without hindrance. Their point of egress was fifty-seven feet and three inches distant from the room where their labors commenced, and was just outside the fence which encloses the camp. They seem to have calculated the distance with mathematical precision, while their work was conducted with the utmost secrecy and caution. The ground above the line of the tunnel did not afford the least evidence of what was going on below. The earth which the prisoners had to remove was carried back and carefully concealed beneath the kitchen under which they had to pass.

Immediately on the discovery of the escape, measures were set on foot to recapture the fugitives. Out of about forty who thus eluded the vigilance of the guards, about thirty had been taken up to Friday evening. Some of them were captured at the Briggs House, some at the Matteson House, and others at the Warren House, and some also at the various railway depots in Chicago. Those captured at the various hotels were smart-looking young men. They were cleanly and neatly clothed, and appeared to be in good spirits and to bear their confinement at the armory, where they were sent, with cheerfulness. They all belonged to Morgan's cavalry. Their names are Oliver C. Gibson, Wm. Ross, James T. Smith, B. Rogers, W. H. English, G. A. De-

long, and Bate Westington. They were subsequently transferred to Camp Douglas.

A telegraph dispatch was received from Calumet, Ind., that more of the escaped prisoners had been overtaken at that place. Most of those who were recaptured in Chicago had exchanged their old clothing for suits of gray outer garments and clean white shirts. Thirty in all were recaptured.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I am on my way into Indiana, from the front direct, for the purpose of distributing the money belonging to the men of my regiment, to their families in Indiana. I intended, in justice to Brig. Gen. Whitaker, who is your friend, to send you an article describing the part he took in storming and taking Lookout Mountain; but, as the ears arrived late this evening, and I have to go to Madison in the 12 o'clock boat to-morrow, I have not time to do this. I will, therefore, give you a few rough notes. I know you will cheerfully publish them in your love for the principle of "Honor to whom honor is due." Gen. Whitaker is a man of a more than ordinary title to the name of "hero," as his action in taking the "key to the rebel position"—Lookout Mountain—leaves beyond doubt. His brigade, consisting of eight regiments, was stationed at Shiloh, Tenn., 21 miles from Chattanooga. The following officers are on his staff:

Captain J. R. Boone, A. A. G.
Lieutenant J. P. Phlips, A. D. C.
" G. Popoon, A. D. C.
" P. Riley, A. D. C.
" Perk, A. D. C.

He received marching orders on the evening of November 22d, and early on the 23d he took up his line of march toward Lookout. On the morning of the 24th he crossed Lookout creek, about four miles from the point of the mountain. Leaving two regiments to guard Shiloh, he took six with him; the 5th Kentucky, Col. Sil, M. Barnes, 96th Illinois, Col. T. E. Champion; 35th Indiana, Col. B. F. Mullen; 40th Ohio, Col. Taylor; 1st Ohio, Lieut. Col. C. H. Wood; 99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Cummings. After crossing the creek the brigade, led by its gallant chief, marched directly up the mountain to the very crest. Then, with its right resting almost on the top of Lookout, and its left toward the creek at the foot of the mountain, it advanced in line of battle toward the point of the mountain where the rebels were strongly entrenched. One division of the 12th corps (General Geary's) formed on the left, and continued the line to Lookout creek. Thus all advanced a short distance when the firing commenced, but quite scattered, as our men were ordered to carry full bayonets and reserve their fire. The rebel sharpshooters were placed behind the large rock which studded the side of the mountain, and they, with those in the rifle pits, being thus flanked, fell in confusion before our advancing column. As the ground was impassable for horses, all officers were dismounted. Gen. Whitaker climbed the rocks and advanced before his brigade, hurrying his men after the flying rebels, who made a desperate stand at the point of the mountain where our forces had gathered them. The scene at this place was terrible beyond description.

At a distance the light appeared to be in the clouds, as the mountain was shrouded with a thick fog, which was most providential for our men. For were it not for the fog, the rebel sharpshooters would have shot down every officer as they advanced. At dark the point was clear of rebels, and at daylight next morning a Captain of the 5th Kentucky volunteers (I did not learn his name) planted the stars and stripes on the very top of the mountain. So Gen. Whitaker's brigade has the honor of placing the national banner on the top of this rebel stronghold. And for this Gen. Whitaker has not yet received the credit. Your humble servant was an eye-witness of these facts. General Whitaker had previously made application to storm the mountain. All other facts you have.

P. COONEY,

Chaplain 35th Ind. Vol.

BRILLIANT VICTORY AT KINGSTON.—We learn from Capt. John Tennant, of the Twenty-fifth Michigan regiment, who has just arrived from Kingston, Tennessee, that part of the brigade under Col. Mott, garrisoning that place, were engaged by Wheeler's force, six thousand strong, on the 24th of Nov., and were repulsed handsomely with a heavy loss. The fight continued without intermission for seven hours, and was participated in on our side by the Sixteenth Kentucky, Twenty-fifth Michigan, and six companies of the Second Tennessee cavalry. Artillery was brought into action on both sides, and the shells of the enemy were thrown into the town. The battle was desperate, and the rebels only yielded after a fearful slaughter. The casualties on our side were comparatively slight. The brigade of Col. Mott numbers 2,700, but only the above mentioned regiments were engaged, the others being posted in the rear of the town, to prevent the enemy's flanking them. The town of Kingston is situated on the Tennessee River, about forty miles west of Knoxville. Skirmishing was kept up for five or six days previous to the battle. The rebels had all disappeared before our informant left. This, we believe, is the first intelligence received of this battle. Col. Bird, of the First Tennessee, is in command of the Post, and his gallantry in the battle was highly commendable. The entire brigade acted nobly.

[Low. Jour.]

THE CONFLAGRATION AT PARIS.—The telegraph has already mentioned the fact that a very destructive fire occurred at Paris on Tuesday forenoon. We learn that it broke out in the bakery and confectionery store of John Gnaidenger, at about half-past ten o'clock, spreading rapidly, and involving all the buildings on Main street fronting the square, except two on the upper corner. The buildings burned were occupied as follows: A. Lee, stove and tin store; Newthor's toy and variety store; Lazarus' Price's clothing store; L. Cheek's stove and tin store; Hollander's boot and shoe store; John Gnaidenger's bakery and confectionery; John T. Hinton's variety store; a large frame building occupied as a commissary warehouse; Bernard Doyle's grocery; Beaslet & Jahl's blacksmith shop, and all the buildings in the rear of those mentioned. The upper stories of the buildings burned were mostly occupied by families. Carpenter's photograph gallery was over Lee's store, and suffered the general fate. The loss is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000, with not over \$300 or \$400 insurance on the whole amount.

We find the following in the Washington special to the Cincinnati Gazette of the 5th inst.:

The operations of the Patent Office from Oct. 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, inclusive, according to the forthcoming official report, are as follows: The number of applications received from Oct. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, inclusive, is five thousand one hundred and thirty-three. Number of patents issued during the same period, 792. Number of applications for extensions, including reissues granted, 40. Number of applications on which patents had been allowed, but not issued by reason of non-payment of the final fee within the time prescribed by the law of the 3d of March last, about three hundred and seventy.

The financial statement shows the balance on hand on the 1st of October, 1862, to be \$13,157 21; cash from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, \$179,378 55; total \$227,535 76; expenses for same time, \$187,803 13; balance to credit of Patent Fund on the 15th of October, 1863, \$39,732 63.

HOW TO SHOE A VICTOR'S HORSE.—Procure a piece of sponge and saturate it with equal parts of ether sulphuric and chloroform, envelope the same with a towel (unless a more convenient apparatus is at hand), apply the same to his horse's nostrils: in a very few moments he will be in "dreaming land"—as docile as a kitten—just keep the animal "fuddled," as the saying is, and he will submit to the operation with commendable equine non-resistance, and the smith is thus enabled to practice his dangerous craft with credit to himself and also to the satisfaction of his employers.

CERICAL WIT.—A Universalist clergyman of Wisconsin, who has recently returned home from a term of service as chaplain to a regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, spoke at a town meeting the other day, and in the course of his remarks touched on the atrocious barbarities of the Rebels. "My friends," he said, "I have always preached to you against any such institution as hell, or future punishment, but my experience within the last few months has modified my opinions somewhat; I believe there is a hell provided for those wicked devils as a military necessity."

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v. Owen, Hopkins; reversed. Same v. Cole and Fulton; affirmed. Shaw & Henry v. Commonwealth, Fulton; reversed. Sidlo v. Same, Harrison; affirmed. King v. Fulton, Louisville; reversed. July v. Gaskill, Montgomery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Kitchen v. Commonwealth, Carter; petition for rehearing filed by appellants. Brown v. Bardett, Garrard; cross appeal granted to appellee.

Hewlett v. Swipe, Gallatin; transcript filed by appellee and motion to dismiss appeal. Farmer et al. v. Milon et al., Franklin; argument on appeal by Judge Lewis. Miller v. Miller et al., Clarke; argued by Huston for appellants, and argument concluded by Scott for appellant.

Laughlin v. Dean, Clarke; Hoskins v. Robinson, Garrard; Doyle v. Huston, Bracken; were submitted on briefs.

Cumbers v. Cumbers, Bracken; continued.

Legislature Directory.

SENATE.

R. T. Jacob, Lt. Gov., No. 63, Cap. Hotel. T. T. Alex. Lerch, Dr. H. R. Rodman's. William B. Bruner, No. 57, Cap. Hotel. R. T. Baker, No. 82, Cap. Hotel. A. R. Black, J. C. Hendrick's. William S. Batts, No. 74, Cap. Hotel. B. H. Bristow, Mrs. Wingate. John B. Bruner, Mrs. Johnson's. James H. G. Bush, No. 65, Cap. Hotel. M. P. Buser, No. 70, Cap. Hotel. W. T. Chiles, Meriwether's. F. L. Cleveland, No. 58, Cap. Hotel. Harrison Cockrill, Geo. W. Lewis'. Milton J. Cook, Geo. W. Lewis'. J. R. Dunning, W. H. Gray's. Richard L. Field, R. C. Steele's. John F. Fisk, No. 50, Cap. Hotel. W. W. Gardner, Mrs. Lubban's. T. T. Garrard, Absent. John K. Goodloe, Absent.

William K. Grainger, No. 80, Cap. Hotel. William C. Griener, Mrs. C. G. Graham's. Asa P. Grover, Mrs. Welch's.

T. J. Hammond, J. C. Hendrick's. John J. Landrum, No. 81, Cap. Hotel. J. D. Landrum, R. A. Robinson's. Gibson Malloy, No. 81, Cap. Hotel. Martin P. Marshall, Mrs. Wingate's. Henry D. McHenry, No. 70, Cap. Hotel. John Power, Mrs. Welch's.

John A. Prall, No. 85, Cap. Hotel. William B. Read, No. 11, Meriwether's. George C. Riffe, Mrs. Hamilton's. James F. Robinson, W. H. Gray's. William Sampson, No. 66, Cap. Hotel. Bea. Spaulding, L. B. Critcher's. Walter C. Whitaker, Absent.

C. T. Worthington, R. C. Steele's. George Wright, No. 3, J. C. Hendrick's. J. Russell Hawkins, Clerk, Mrs. Wingate's. W. C. Ireland, Assistant Clerk, Mrs. Wingate's. J. W. Pruett, Sr., Sergeant-at-Arms, at home. Abijah Gilbert, Doorkeeper, Geo. W. Lewis'. Jos. B. Lewis, Clerk Com. Enrollments, at G. W. Lewis'.

H. M. McGarty, Reporter for Commonwealth R. C. Steele's.

J. W. Pratt, Jr., Page, at his father's residence. Sandford Guins, Jr., Page, at his father's residence.

Attention!!

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 7TH DISTRICT KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, December 1st, 1863.

Any person enrolled in the 1st district of Kentucky can appear before the Board of Enrollment at my head-quarters and lay in his claim for exemption.

No cases will be heard after the 20th of December, 1863.

THOS. H. MOORE,

Capt. and Prov. Marshal 7th District Ky.

Dec. 1, 1863-td.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ELIZA. She is about 30 years of age, dark copper color, 5 feet high, weighing about 130 pounds, broad shoulders, and very set, has very light teeth. Says she belongs to James H. H. of Bardonia, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

Dec. 11, 1863-Im.

City Election.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, Dec. 1, 1863.

Ordered, That an election for eight Councilmen for the City of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held at the Council Chamber, in said city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that an election be held at same time and place for City Attorney to serve same time, and that A. C. Cammack and R. A. Brawner be judges to superintend said election.

By order of the Board:

Attest: G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

J. W. BUTCHER, C. C. F.

Dec. 1, 1863-td.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

METCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

Internal Revenue.

John S. Nixon, Collector of Internal Revenue, having been disappointed in reaching Frankfort, on one of the days fixed in his advertisement, to receive the Internal Revenue, will again visit this county on Tuesday, the 22d day of December next—at which time, all who had not the opportunity of paying their Revenue to the United States Collector will be expected to come forward and do so. Mr. Nixon may be found at the room in the basement story of the Capital Hotel, next to L. Tobin's Grocery.

Every tax payer had better call, and save ten per cent, and costs.

Dec. 2, 1863-td.

CAUTION!

WE have this day obtained a Patent for our Manufactures, known as "FAMILY DYE COLORS."

The Dyes manufactured by other persons, under the name of "Domestic Dyes," &c., are made in violation of our Patent.

We caution all persons making or selling the same hereafter, that we shall prosecute for all infringements of our rights.

HOWE & STEVENS.

Boston, Nov. 25, 1863-w3t.

SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street.

Pittsburgh—15th Street and Duquesne Way.

Nov. 18, 1863-3m.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR

1864.

1864.	1864.
Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday
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FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Blue for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Purple Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Soft Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Black for Silk, Dark Green, Light Green, Augusta, Azure, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, White, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods. Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

FOR A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate the business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 24 March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.
The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.		Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered, Cash on hand and in Bank, Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G.I. Mort.) B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, Hartford & N. H. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Michigan Central R. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly, Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1858], 6 per cent., annual interest, Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, U. S. Treasury Notes, [August], 7-10 per cent., semi-annual interest, Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, Indiana State Stock, 2½ per cent., semi-annual interest, Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk., Waterbury, Conn., 50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn., 36 Shares Taigle B'nk S'tk., Providence, R. I., 200 Shares Roxbury B'nk S'tk., Boston, Mass., 100 Shares Safety Fund B'nk Stock, Boston, Mass., 200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'nk S'tk., Phil. Pa., 40 Shares B'tna B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 500 Shares Hartford B'k's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers B'k's S'tk., H'd.C., 300 Shares Phoenix B'k's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k's S'tk., N. Y. City, 500 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 500 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'tk., N. Y. City, 100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 200 Shares B'k of Commerce S'tk., N. Y. City, 100 Shares Hanover B'k's S'tk., N. Y. City, 300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk'S, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Mercantile Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 200 Shares Market B'k's S'tk., N. Y. City, 1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'tk., N. Y., 400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'tk., N. Y. City,	\$87,963 18 88,990 92 111,968 05 \$44,000 3,500 10,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,000 33,000 30,000 19,000 10,000 3,000 10,000 25,000 25,000 75,000 33,000 26,000 00,000 23,000 205,000 125,000 100,000 57,300 10,000 31,000 15,000 20,000 100,000 25,000 76,000 101,530 70 15,650 50,000 25,000 10,700 5,000 5,000 5,000 1,800 20,000 20,000 20,000 10,000 13,750 44,000 50,000 10,000 30,000 30,000 7,500 40,000 30,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 20,000 20,000 30,000 10,000 40,000 41,000 20,000	39,600 00 4,060 00 12,200 00 27,750 00 27,250 00 25,500 00 25,500 22,000 00 41,800 00 32,400 00 19,000 10,600 00 3,300 00 12,100 00 28,000 00 29,250 00 86,250 00 42,940 00 26,000 00 07,200 00 28,500 00 200,900 00 135,000 00 100,000 00 00,165 00 10,500 00 35,650 00 15,450 00 22,800 00 112,000 00 26,000 00 45,000 00 101,530 70 15,836 00 90,000 00 26,500 00 15,515 00 1,250 00 5,250 00 5,150 00 1,800 00 21,000 00 10,300 00 16,000 00 8,000 00 16,000 00 22,800 00 14,700 00 5,500 00 21,600 00 9,900 00 13,750 00 51,040 00 71,500 00 10,500 00 32,100 00 30,500 00 11,250 00 42,000 00 39,000 00 32,000 00 25,000 00 14,000 00 10,000 00 20,400 00 10,000 00 31,800 00 13,000 00 20,000 00 36,400 00 10,000 00 46,000 00 44,280 00 28,000 00	

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk., New York City, 30,000, 31,800 00	
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000, 10,500 00	
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000, 35,400 00	
200 Shares Bk North America S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000, 21,600 00	
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000, 21,600 00	
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk., New York City, 20,000, 20,000 00	
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk., New York City, 10,000, 10,600 00	
500 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000, 11,200 00	
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000, 23,600 00	
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City, 15,000, 31,500 00	
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000, 20,000 00	

Total assets of Company,...	\$2,952,248 85
LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,...	None.
Losses adjusted and due,...	None.
Losses unadjusted and in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,...	\$ 5,628 83
All claims against the Company are made for printing, &c.,...	137,107 12
Total liabilities,...	\$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD COUNTY,
I, Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, I, Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 23d day of July, 1863.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.
No. 20, Renewal.
This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by an act of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:
Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.
Philip B. Bash, Lexington, Kenton.
M. L. Bradwell, Cynthiana, Harrison.
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.
Alex. S. McElroy, Danville, Boyle.
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.
Frederick Skinner, Edinville, Lyon.
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott.
Philip H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson.
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian.
John C. Powers, Harrodsburg, Hancock.
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.
Fred. B. Merince, Lebanon, Marion.
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson.
Joseph Brodierick, Mayfield, Mason.
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry.
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess.
Wm. W. Musie, Paris, Bourbon.
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington.
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.
David M. Bowers, Versailles, Woodford.
C. A. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin.
July 20-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jailor of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof:
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Sept. 2, 1863-wdtw3m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S
SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.
TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.
July 22, 1863-4t.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA and her two children, HENRY and WILLIAM. The woman is about 22 years of age, mulatto color. Henry is about 4 years of age, mulatto color. William is about 2 years of age, mulatto color.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 56 years of age, black color.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

Stray Notice.
ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky.
TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Melar, one SORREL MARE, four years old, a small star in the forehead. Appraised to seventy dollars here for the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.
G. W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C.
Oct. 5, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.
Oct. 7, 1863-lm.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)
WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demingros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Cone Rappee, Natchitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Lion Paw Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.
Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.
TOBACCO.
Smoking. Fine Cut Cheiving. Smoking.
Long, F. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,
No. 1, Sweet Scented Oranoe, Canstar,
Nos. 1 & 2 Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish
mixed, Granulated.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.
April 24, 1863-ly.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.
ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:15 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.
SAMUEL GILL,
Nov. 9, 1863. Superintendent.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFORD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself ADAM. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to tell her owners name.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN C. SMITH, J. B. C.
August 26th, 1863-lm.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM BROWN and JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.
William Brown, about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, lies in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and down countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.
Sept. 26, 1863-wdtw3m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself BOB. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to E. Richardson, of Mississippi.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. GARRETT, J. B. C.
Nov. 18, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro woman calling herself MATILDA. She is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark color, about 26 years of age, and weighs 130 pounds. Says she belongs to E. Richardson, of Mississippi.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. GARRETT, J. B. C.
Nov. 18, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of Aug., 1863, a negro man calling himself NED. He is about 5 feet high, about 21 years of age, weighs about 100 pounds, speak in his left eye. Says he belongs to John P. Goss, of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. GARRETT, J. B. C.
Nov. 18, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Boyle county, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of August, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WESLEY. He is about 13 years of age, black color, weighs about 125 pounds. Says he belongs to James Colyer, of the State of Tennessee. He was committed by William R. Taylor.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.
Oct. 9, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELBY county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY. Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches high, copper complexion, and weighs about 140 pounds. Says he belongs to Adams county, Mississippi.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
H. BURNETT, J. S. C.
Oct. 16, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. Says he belongs to George Elliott, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 140 pounds, has a scar on his right cheek.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 9, 1863-lm.

THE NINTH SESSION
OF MRS. MALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, September 7, 1863,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session.
No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 6, 1863.
L. WEITZEL,
V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-4t.

MARTIN FAHY,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
HAVING rented the Carpenter's Shop of the late firm of Geo. W. & Miram Berry, the undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of work in his line. He will contract for new buildings, or the repair of houses, &c. His terms will be reasonable, and work done with as much dispatch as by any one else. To those wishing to make contracts for work he would say that he will conform to any style of architecture that may suit the tastes of his patrons. Custom solicited, and entire satisfaction promised. Call and see him before you contract with others. He may be found at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with Mr. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.
MARTIN FAHY.
Frankfort, July 24, 1863-6m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN C. SMITH, J. B. C.
August 26th, 1863-lm.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 5th day of October, 1863, Maj. A. G. WILKINS, of the 18th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, was murdered by some unknown persons, in the county of Pendleton, and are now going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 20th day of October, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
Oct. 20, 1863-wdtw3m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.
A. G. HODGES,
JNO. V. CRUTCHER.
P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-tf.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY
AT
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
E. S. WILSON, T. L. HOUSTON.
(Late Col. and Gen. V. S. Army.)
WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.,
WILL prosecute and collect all classes of valid claims against the Government of the United States.

Special attention will be given to the collection of claims founded upon Quartermasters' vouchers, and memorandum receipts, and claims arising from the destruction of private property by the armies of the United States.
County Money, Back Pay, and Pensions due to discharged soldiers, the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, and back pay due to resigned officers of the army, will be promptly collected.
One of the firm will reside in Washington, for the special purpose of prosecuting the class of claims which will require attention at that place.
Our long experience in the army has made us familiar with the business in which we have embarked, and we solicit correspondence, believing that we can be of much service to those who will entrust the collection of claims to us.
OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, two doors from Telford & Barclay's Bank, Lexington, Ky.
WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.

REFERENCE:
His Excellency, James F. Robinson, Governor.
John W. Finiull, Adjutant General Kentucky.
Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Mayville.
H. W. Walker, Esq., Richmond.
Hon. R. Apperson, Mt. Sterling.
Capt. A. A. Curtis, A. Q. M., Irvine.
May 8, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time. Passages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.
Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.
LEWIS & SONS.
Frankfort, July 4, 1862-4t.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bullitt county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself DICK GRIFFITH. He is about 22 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to Widow Griffith, of Oldham county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.
Nov. 18, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself CRAWFORD. He is about 17 or 18 years of age, weighs 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Mrs. Susan West, of Clarksville, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.
Nov. 2, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JORDAN. He is about 30 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to Michael Gore, of Hardin county, Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.
Oct. 28, 1863